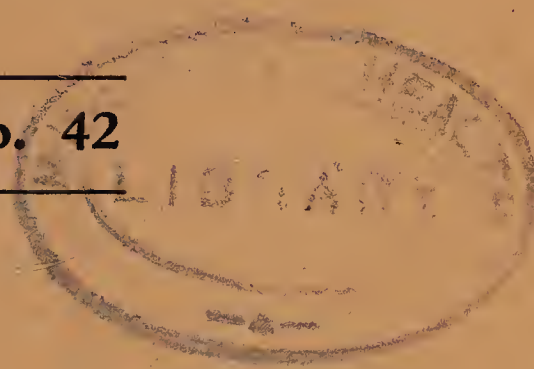


SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN REGION

**BOTLEYS PARK HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

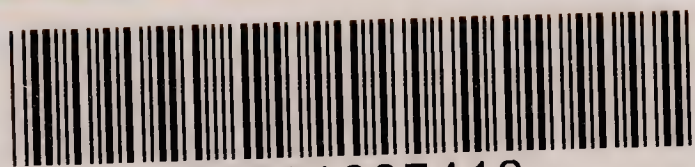
GROUP No. 42



BOTLEYS PARK HOSPITAL, CHERTSEY, SURREY

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

from 5th July, 1948 to 31st December, 1949



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SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN REGION

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MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

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SOUTH WEST METROPOLITAN REGION

Botleys Park Hospital Management
Committee

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

5th July 1948 — 31st December 1949

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BOTLEYS PARK HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chairman :

A. F. W. MEEN, Esq., Pyrford Lodge, West Byfleet, Surrey.

Members :

Dr. L. BARBER, M.D., D.P.M., Brookwood Hospital, Knaphill,
Woking, Surrey.

Lt.-Col. A. BRAITHWAITE, Guinea Cottage, Elstead, Surrey.

J. MURRAY BRUCE, Esq., L.D.S., R.C.S., Two Bridges,
Guildford Street, Chertsey, Surrey.

Mrs. A. E. FOOT, Ottershaw School, Chertsey, Surrey.

T. HILLING, Esq., Preston, Chobham, Surrey.

Miss E. M. HOOLE, 16 Bute Gardens West, Wallington, Surrey.

W. S. HOWELLS, Esq., M.P.S., F.B.O.A., 108 Kew Road, Richmond,
Surrey.

F. G. MATTHEWS, Esq., 23 Palace Road, East Molesey, Surrey.

Mrs. D. MICKLEM, Long Cross House, Chertsey, Surrey.

J. A. TULK, Esq., D.L., J.P., Ruxbury, Lyne, Chertsey, Surrey.

E. S. WARREN, Esq., Briarfield, Cranleigh, Surrey.

Miss D. WEEDING, Tatton, Hook Heath, Woking, Surrey.

OFFICERS

Physician Superintendent :

K. C. L. PADDLE, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Deputy Physician Superintendent :

D. MAGRATH, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M.

Medical Officers :

G. O'GORMAN, M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

D. H. PAINE, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

D. S. SHARPE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(Mrs.) ILSE BURTON, M.D.(Heidelberg)

(Three Vacancies)

Dental Surgeon :

J. MURRAY BRUCE, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Chaplains :

Church of England : Rev. Canon L. MANIFOLD GORRIE

Free Church : Rev. A. W. AUSTIN

Roman Catholic : Rev. Father MURPHY, S.D.B.

Secretary, Finance and Supplies Officer :

L. G. A. WILLIAMS, F.H.A.

Matron :

Miss C. MORRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N., R.M.P.A.

Chief Male Nurse :

H. F. GRIFFITHS, R.N.M.D., R.M.P.A.

Psychiatric Social Worker :

Miss H. FRANKLAND

CONSULTANTS

Surgeon :

T. W. MIMPRISS, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Physician :

H. K. GOADBY, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Dermatologist :

H. J. WALLACE, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :

G. M. MULLER, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

E. N. and T. Surgeon :

D. W. BAWTREE, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.(E).

Ophthalmic Surgeon :

I. A. AUBREY, M.B.E., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

Gynaecologist :

F. H. H. FINLAISON, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Anaesthetist :

F. G. ETHERIDGE, B.M., B.Ch., D.A.

Neurologist :

D. KENDALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

SOUTH-WEST METROPOLITAN REGION

First Annual Report of the Botleys Park Hospital Management Committee for the period from 5th July 1948 to 31st December 1949

Hospital Management Committee

The majority of members of the Committee had been members of the Botleys Park Standing Sub-Committee, a sub-committee of the Mental Hospitals Sub-Committee of the Surrey County Council which authority was responsible for the administration of the hospital prior to the introduction of the National Health Service Scheme. The experience of those members in hospital management was of inestimable value in securing the smooth change-over to the new administration from the old and also in ensuring the very happy and cordial manner in which the functions of the Committee have been exercised during the 18 months this, their first report, covers.

The Committee have met monthly.

Sub-Committees

The following were appointed at the onset :

Cases Sub-Committee, comprising all members of the Hospital Management Committee, have met twice monthly, to deal with matters in connection with leave, licence, and discharge of patients under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-1938 as extended and amended by the National Health Service Act 1946.

Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee also comprising of all members of the Hospital Management Committee, have met monthly to deal with finance, staff, and general administrative matters.

Farm and Gardens Sub-Committee, comprising seven members of the Hospital Management Committee, have met monthly in connection with matters relating to farm, garden, estate and estate houses.

Visiting Sub-Committee divided into four sections of the Hospital Management Committee, each section having met periodically on a rota basis, to visit and inspect the premises and see the patients of the hospital and annexes.

Hospital Group

The Group consists of :

Botleys Park Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey	1198 beds
With the following ancillary premises :	
Murray House, Ottershaw, Surrey	300 beds
Royal Hostel, Elstead, Surrey	20 beds
Sherborne House, Basingstoke, Hants.	20 beds
Brook House, Addlestone, Surrey	20 beds

Prior to the "appointed" day the Royal Hostel was managed by the Surrey Voluntary Association for Mental and Physical Welfare, and Sherborne House by the National Association for Mental Health on behalf of the Middlesex County Council.

Murray House has always been an annexe of Botleys Park Hospital and the purchase of Brook House was completed by the Minister of Health since the new scheme came into operation, negotiations for such purchase having been instituted by the Surrey County Council prior to that time.

Staff Establishment

Considerable attention has been given to the revision of the establishment in the light of the change in responsibility brought about by the new administration and by the transition from the war-time functions of the hospital to those for which it was originally established, i.e. the care, treatment and training of mental defectives.

The Committee were pleased to note that Dr. K. Paddle, Physician Superintendent and Dr. D. Magrath, his deputy, were both appointed by the Regional Hospital Board as Consultant Psychiatrists in addition to their medical administrative appointments to the Group.

The Committee were happy to retain the services of Mr. J. Murray Bruce, Chertsey, as Visiting Dental Surgeon.

Mr. F. J. Hodgson, Guildford, was appointed Architect to the Committee and Messrs, Ewbank and Partners, London, as Consulting Engineers, both on an "as required" basis.

Care and Treatment of Patients

It has been the policy of the Committee to approve for adoption any proposals or to purchase equipment which would further the work of care and treatment of the patients. The Committee feel that the result, based on the number of patients who have made sufficient progress to go into resident service or daily work outside, has been one of reasonable success.

Seaside holidays together with daily outings which have been arranged for those patients who otherwise would not have participated in such have had appreciable therapeutic value.

Indoor and outdoor recreational functions have also taken their appropriate place in the general scheme.

Occupational Training of Patients

This matter, of major importance to the Committee, has received considerable attention and the Committee have been gratified to note, what they consider to be, the excellent progress made, under the personal supervision of Dr. Paddle, in all sections and stages of the training.

They were especially pleased with the institution of the School of Occupational Therapy which commenced in January 1949, and which appears to be the only one of its kind in existence. At present, there is an intake of six students per annum for a three-year course of training and instruction to enable them to sit for the examinations of the Association of Occupational Therapists by which body the School is officially recognised.

Farm, Gardens and Estate

Whilst the main purpose of the farm and gardens is to provide facilities for the training of the patients as part of the rehabilitation scheme, a very large quantity and variety of produce has been supplied for the use of the hospital.

The up-grading of the Shorthorn Dairy Herd with a view to participating in the Attestation Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is in progress.

Headway has been made in the lay-out of the grounds adjacent to the hospital building, such work having been in abeyance during the war.

Several acres of land on the farm have been cleared of tree roots and brought under cultivation.

Consideration has been given to the grounds attached to the various annexes of the Hospital and a policy laid down as to the most suitable cultivation and use of the particular areas.

Four new houses for the staff are in course of erection, on the Estate.

Structural Maintenance and Engineering Maintenance

The Committee have been very impressed by the way in which these two departments have carried out their work and especially with the adaptations, of a Capital Expenditure nature, completed at Sherborne House and in progress at both the Royal Hostel and Brook House.

Official Visit

Two Commissioners and an Inspector of the Board of Control visited the Hospital on 19th September 1949.

Voluntary Organisations

The Committee were very impressed by the work of a voluntary body, mainly local, outside the hospital who organised a Christmas Tree Gifts Fund to provide Christmas gifts for the patients of the hospital who had no relatives or who had relatives who took no interest in them.

Staff Accommodation

To relieve overcrowding in the Nurses' Home, the Minister of Health has purchased a house "Huntington," Guildford Road, Chertsey, in which it is proposed to accommodate about 20 female nursing staff until such time as required extensions to the Nurses' Home can be made.

Staff Club

The Committee have been pleased to support the work of the Staff Club which provides varied recreational facilities for the whole of the staff of the Hospital.

Approved Homes

In response to a request from the Regional Hospital Board, the Committee undertook to make a periodical lay inspection of the undermentioned Approved Homes :

Bicton Croft School, Addlestone, Surrey.

St. Mary's Home, Alton, Hants.

Kenton House, Headley, Surrey.

"Donec," Hindhead, Surrey.

The patients at the above were, with the approval of the Committee, already under the "benevolent supervision" of the Physician Superintendent of Botleys Park Hospital.

General

The appreciation and thanks of the Committee are expressed to the Officers and Staff for their help and loyal co-operation in the work of the Hospital.

A. F. W. MEEN,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN SUPERINTENDENT

Colony Population and Accommodation

					Males	Females	Total
No. of patients on Books on 5.7.48	...				702	642	1,344
Royal Hostel patients on books on 11.11.48							
when the Hostel was made ancillary to							
Botleys Park	...	...	...	...	75	0	75
					777	642	1,419
Add :							
No. of patients admitted to the Books							
between 5.7.48 and 31.12.49	...	...			99	84	183
					876	726	1,602
Deduct :							
			M	F	T		
Transfers	...	...	24	10	34		
Discharges	...	...	18	9	27		
Deaths	...	...	12	13	25		
			54	32	86	...	
						54	32
							86
Total No. of Patients on Books on 31.12.49					822	694	1,516
Add :							
Patients resident as :							
			M	F	T		
"Place of Safety"	...		5	10	15		
Temporary cases	...		2	3	5		
On licence to Inst.	...		1	1	2		
On leave to Inst.	...		1	0	1		
			9	14	23	...	
						9	14
							23
						831	708
							1,539
Deduct :							
Absent on 31.12.49 :							
			M	F	T		
On licence	...	...	71	83	154		
Absconded	...	...	5	1	6		
In Mental Hospital	...		0	3	3		
			76	87	163	...	
						76	87
							163
Beds Occupied on 31.12.49	...	...				755	621
							1,376

Total licences granted at 31.12.49 were 74 males and 89 females, of whom three males and six females were temporarily resident in the Hospital and are included in "beds occupied."

"Beds occupied" include those reserved for patients absent on short holiday leave on 31.12.49.

Statutory Accommodation

Botleys Park	...	1,198 beds
Murray House	...	300 beds
Royal Hostel	...	32 beds
Sherborne House	...	20 beds
Brook House	...	20 beds
Total		1,570 beds

Pre-War Allocation of Beds :

Male Adults			Female Adults			Children	Total
Villa M.1	...	40	Villa F.1	...	40	Villas C.1 to C.5, i.e. 5 villas of 50 beds. Total 250	
Villas M.2 to 9	...	480	Villas F.2 to 5	...	240		
M.L.G.	...	40	F.L.G.	...	40		
T.B.A.	...	6	T.B.A.	...	6		
M.H.B.	...	28	F.H.B.	...	28		
Royal Hostel	...	32	Murray House	...	300		
			Sherborne House		20		
			Brook House	...	20		
		626			694	250	1,570

Present Allocation of Beds :

Male Adults			Female Adults			Children	Total
Villa M.1	...	40	Villa F.1	...	40	Villa M.8	60
Villas M.2 to 7	...	360	Villas F.2 to 5	...	240	Villa C.1	50
M.H.B.	...	28	Villa C.4	...	50	Villa C.2	50
Murray House	...	266	Villa C.5	...	50	Villa C.3	50
Royal Hostel	...	32	F.L.G.	...	40	Children's Home,	
M.L.G.	...	40	F.H.B.	...	28	Murray House	34
			Villa M.9	...	60		
			T.B.A.	...	12		
			Brook House	...	20		
			Sherborne House		20		
		766			560	244	1,570

Deduct :

M.L.G.	...	40	Brook House	...	20		
Murray Hse.		170					
Royal Hostel		12					
		222					
Beds Available	...	544			540	244	1,328

The reasons for the reduced numbers of beds are as follows :

M.L.G.

A single storey villa for 40 male cripples situated close to St. Peter's Hospital is alienated to that Hospital for the time being.

Murray House

79 of the 300 pre-war statutory beds are non existent. It is not possible to accommodate more than 221 patients there without serious over-crowding. Another 91 beds are temporarily out of commission owing to repairs and redecorations.

The Royal Hostel, Elstead

Owing to repairs and adaptations, room for only 20 patients will in future be available.

Brook House, Addlestone

This Hostel for girls will accommodate 20 patients when repairs are completed.

The total number of beds on 1st January, 1950, was therefore 1,328, and the Colony in patients were 1,376, showing overcrowding by 48. It is hoped that during the year 91 beds for low grade male adults (non cripple) will become available for occupation at Murray House and a further 20 for high grade stabilised girls at Brook House, Addlestone, making a total of 1,439 beds.

Comments

It is unlikely that the only single storey Villa, M.L.G., alienated to St. Peter's Hospital at the present time, will ever be released for mental deficiency purposes. The loss of this important villa is a grievous blow to the Colony. It deprives the male side of the only accommodation where male cripples can be adequately nursed, nor will the restoration of the 91 beds at Murray House relieve the situation, as these beds are quite unsuitable for the nursing of crippled patients.

Villa M.9 is now occupied by older non crippled women and the children's Villas C.4 and C.5 are still inhabited by adult female patients, mostly elderly, instead of by children. F.L.G., the only single storey villa for 40 female cripples is full. The Colony accommodation is not only overcrowded at the present time, but is also, due to the above causes, unbalanced, with the result that it is becoming increasingly difficult to admit fresh cases, let alone classify them properly. Waiting lists are in consequence increasing month by month. It is therefore strongly recommended, as a matter

of urgency, that consideration should be given to the provision of the following, as a minimum requirement :

- 2 Single storey Villas of 40 beds each for low grade cripples, one to replace M.L.G. and the other for the female side.
- 1 Villa for 60 female adults.

Admissions

There has been a tendency for the Colony population to become biased on the low grade side; a few years ago there were 51% of Feeble minded to 49% of imbeciles and idiots; now it is as follows :

Grades of patients resident in the Hospital and ancillary premises on 31.12.49

<i>Feeble minded</i>	<i>Imbecile</i>	<i>Idiot</i>	<i>Total Resident</i>
671	635	70	1,376
48.8%	46.1%	5.1%	100%

Soon after 5th July, 1948, the problem of the admission of patients to the limited Mental Deficiency accommodation in the Region was investigated by the Regional Hospital Board, and it was decided to leave the selection of patients for admission to the Physician Superintendents who could best decide, on clinical grounds, the order of priority. On the whole, this system has worked well and has meant close consultation between the Physician Superintendents of Institutions, as well as the goodwill of the Medical Officers of Health of the Local Authorities concerned. Botleys Park Hospital now draws its patients mainly from a catchment area extending approximately from Kingston to Hampshire, in the proportion of 3 patients from Surrey to 1 from Hampshire. 183 patients were admitted during the period 5th July, 1948 to 31st December, 1949; their grades were as follows :

<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>			
<i>F.M.</i>	<i>IMB.</i>	<i>ID.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>F.M.</i>	<i>IMB.</i>	<i>ID.</i>	<i>Total</i>
59	38	2	99	56	26	2	84
59.6%	38.4%	2%	100%	66.7%	30.9%	2.4%	100%

Grade percentage of total admissions (183), to nearest whole number :

Feeble minded (115)	...	63%
Imbeciles (64)	...	35%
Idiots (4)	...	2%

The larger percentage of Feeble minded (63 per cent) to Imbeciles and Idiots (37 per cent) reflects the difficulty encountered in further overcrowding the lower grade villas. It is also indicative of the steady stream of high grade patients moving out of the Colony after training and stabilisation.

Out Patients' Department

Since 5th July 1948, the Senior Medical Staff have staffed three out patients' Clinics and advised General Practitioners, Consultants in other specialities and Local Health Authorities, on cases of mental subnormality referred to them. A Clinic is held regularly at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, on Monday afternoons and at Botleys Park Hospital and St. Mary's Home, Alton, by appointment. The number of patients examined and reported upon during the period under review was as follows :

<i>Quarter Ending</i>	<i>Attendances at Clinics held at</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Botleys Park Hospital</i>	<i>St. Luke's Hospital Guildford</i>	<i>St. Mary's Home, Alton</i>	
30. 9.48	16	7	0	23
31.12.48	28	15	0	43
31. 3.49	14	17	0	31
30. 6.49	13	19	0	32
30. 9.49	10	23	0	33
31.12.49	9	23	1	33
Total Attendances	90	104	1	195

Training

All higher grade patients after admission are sent to their respective Occupational Therapy Centres for a period of about one year during which time they receive careful training in various arts and crafts and their reactions are closely watched and recorded by qualified Occupational Therapists. Based on these departments and working under skilled instructors, patients on the male and female sides of the Hospital receive regular instruction in gardening and physical training. These activities have resulted in greater muscular co-ordination, better deportment and greater pride in appearance, thereby facilitating earlier release from the Institution to fuller and more useful life outside.

Male Occupational Therapy Department

At Botleys Park, the restricted workshop accommodation is subdivided into five sub departments under the direction of a qualified

Occupational Therapist assisted by a Deputy and other skilled supervisors of training, as follows.

- No. 1 Department ... Weaving, sash cords, rugs, stool seating, cord knotting.
 - No. 2 Department ... Carpentry.
 - No. 3 Department ... Baskets, lampshades, leatherwork.
 - No. 4 Department ... Art, and clay modelling.
 - No. 5 Department ... Metal work, brushes, perspex.
- Also Border gardening and Physical Training.

At Murray House, rug making, book binding and painting are carried out.

In Male Villa M.1, weaving and rug making are taught, and firewood cut and logs sawn in the yard; 390 sacks of firewood and 25,990 logs were provided from this department during the period under review.

The average number of patients attending the Occupational Therapy Department was 105.

The number of articles made was 3,468. Most of these articles were utilised in the Villas and other departments of the Hospital and represent a substantial saving in cost.

This essential department in the training of adult male defectives is situated in the Colony Workshops, half of which is still retained by St. Peter's Hospital as a dispensary. This is regrettable, as I cannot imagine a more unsuitable place for the dispensary of a general hospital of the size and importance of St. Peter's Hospital. At the same time, numbers of mental defective patients are deprived of Occupational Therapy training from which they would benefit if this accommodation could be released for the purpose for which it was originally built.

Female Occupational Therapy Department

In July 1948, the above department underwent a complete re-organisation, and was sub-divided into three main sections :

The Juvenile Occupational Therapy Department to deal with the training of male and female patients up to the age of sixteen years.

The Adult Occupational Therapy Department for the rehabilitation and training of female patients over the age of sixteen years. Working in close association with this department are three other sub-departments which provide instruction in

- Domestic Science
- Gardening
- Physical Training

The School of Occupational Therapy for training full time students in this work, and responsible also for providing suitable facilities for study and craft work for staff wishing to take the Association's examinations.

This period has been one of active expansion, and in some degree of experiment, in an endeavour to make the department a smoothly running unit for the provision of adequate and comprehensive training for all the patients in its care. To what extent this aim has been achieved may perhaps best be judged from the appended reports on each department :

The Juvenile Occupational Department. In July 1948, the total number of children on the register was 96, and they were split into five groups as follows :

<i>Group</i>			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
High Grade	...	...	13	10	23
Medium Grade	...	...	17	4	21
Juniors	...	...	18	4	22
Nursery	...	...	10	3	13
Low Grade	...	...	12	5	17
Total			70	26	96

Between July 1948 and December 1949, 25 boys and 10 girls left for the following reasons :

<i>Boys</i>				
To attend Male Occupational Therapy Department	...	...	...	14
Excluded as unsuitable for training	...	...	...	7
On licence	...	...	...	3
Transferred to another Hospital	...	...	...	1
<i>Girls</i>				
To attend Female Occupational Therapy Department	...	...	...	5
On licence	...	...	...	3
Transferred to another Hospital	...	...	...	1
Died	...	...	...	1

The total number of children on the register on 31st December 1949 was 112, and these were grouped in the following manner :

<i>Group</i>			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
High Grade	...	...	13	8	21
Medium Grade	...	...	19	3	22
Juniors	...	...	14	8	22
Nursery	...	...	15	8	23
Low Grade	...	...	20	4	24
Total			81	31	112

The instruction given to the children includes such subjects as sense and speech training, singing, rhythmic work, drawing, design, physical training, dancing and handwork. Scripture lessons are given to the High, Medium and Junior classes by the Rev. Canon Gorrie. Instruction in reading, writing and number work is given in practical form to such of the children as appear to be able to appreciate the significance of these subjects. The training of the children is aimed at making them as self supporting as possible in whatever sphere of life they will occupy in adult years.

Concerts and displays, etc. About 40 of the children took part in Concerts at the end of the Christmas term in each year. These were attended by some of the staff, parents and friends of the children and some of the lower grade patients. Each concert lasted about an hour, and was followed by a party for all the school children, at which some of the toys collected by "The Evening News" were distributed.

About 12 of the children took part in a display of Country Dancing given to visitors to the School of Occupational Therapy in September 1949. Work done in the Juvenile Occupational Therapy Department has been on view on Sports Days of 1948 and 1949, and also on the Open Day held by the School of Occupational Therapy.

If the number of children increases, as is likely, the necessity for further School accommodation will become urgent.

Female Adult Department

All new patients on the female side are admitted to this department for at least three months. This is used as a period of re-settlement for the patients and of observation by the staff. Weaving, spinning, leatherwork, toy making, basketry, lampshade making and stool seating are some of the many crafts used in an attempt to interest and gain the confidence of the patients, to gain an insight into their characters and personalities and to assess their aptitude for particular types of work.

During the period under review, 1,240 articles were issued. Of these, approximately 803 were sold, for which receipts totalled £262, and 312 were issued to the Hospital, valued at about £164.

In July 1948, there were 29 patients on the register, 73 have since been admitted, and 66 have been transferred to other departments, as follows :

Nurses' Home	...	4	Gardens	...	...	16
Kitchen	...	2	Canteen	...	...	1
Laundry	...	5	Ward Classes	...	...	22
Sewing Room	...	8	Licence	...	...	2
Ward workers	...	5	Another Hospital	...	...	1

On 31st December 1949, there were 36 patients on the register.

The work of this department is much hampered by lack of space. The maximum number of patients it will accommodate is 36, and its activities are therefore almost entirely limited to new admissions. Other patients of medium and lower grades have to have daily classes in their own wards, and this is never a satisfactory arrangement. It is hoped, however, that when St. Peter's Hospital vacate the messroom accommodation close to the Main Kitchen, it may be converted at little cost to Occupational Therapy workrooms.

From July 1948 to July 1949, about 100 patients were employed in this way on wards C.4, F.4 and F.1.

Domestic Science: A simplified course of domestic science is run in conjunction with the Adult Occupational Therapy Department. All suitable new admissions attend classes in Cookery, Laundry and Housewifery. They attend in groups of four, each group having four sessions per week. In this way, further knowledge is gained of each patient's capabilities when faced with problems of a practical nature. Reports from this department are also useful when patients are being transferred to an employment department. Since July 1948, 52 girls have received instruction in domestic work. As a general rule, they are very interested in, and enjoy these classes, particularly the Cookery, which takes place in the small kitchen adjacent to the Recreation Hall.

Weekly Dressmaking classes are held in the evenings for those patients wishing to attend after having left the Occupational Therapy Department.

Gardening: In October 1948, two gardening instructors commenced work with about six patients outside the "F" and "C" Villas. A system has now been devised whereby all suitable girls work for three months on the gardens before being considered for transfer to an employment department. An old air raid shelter is being converted into a small greenhouse, and it will therefore shortly be possible to employ a proportion of the patients in wet weather. About 30 patients have passed through this department, the average at any one time being about 15. The soil on which they are working is of such poor quality that it will probably be some years before any improvement in the appearance of the gardens becomes noticeable. Nevertheless, they are already tidier, and much of the initial clearing has been achieved.

Physical Training: In October 1948, Physical Training Classes were organised by Miss Messent for the female adult patients and some of the older school children. These classes are run on the lines advocated by the League of Health and Beauty, and most

of the exercises are performed to musical accompaniment. All physically fit patients have at least one P.T. class a week. These are suitably graded to fit the mental and physical powers of each individual. Classes take place in the open air when possible, or in the Recreation Hall or Gymnasium. Patients of lower grades have classes on their own wards. Many demonstrations have been given to visitors to the Hospital, and the improvement in the standard of work becomes more apparent with each one.

School of Occupational Therapy

Although this Hospital was already approved as a Training School for Occupational Therapists, and we were already in fact training our own staff in July 1948, the first six full time students did not commence until 17th January, 1949. During the year, one student discontinued her training to take up physiotherapy. Her place was immediately filled by an applicant previously accepted for 1950.

As uniform, overalls of a lighter blue than those of the Staff have been chosen. A badge was designed by the students themselves and carried out by the Educational Supply Association in blue, crimson and white enamel. A school scarf has also been designed by the students, and each one weaves her own.

The training in this first year has been purely theoretical, and has consisted of craft work and the study of subjects on the Syllabus for the Preliminary Examination of the Association of Occupational Therapists. Lectures have been attended as follows :

Anatomy and Physiology	...	...	38
Psychology	...	...	21
First Aid	...	...	12

Students have been taken on visits to the following places :

- The Occupational Therapy Department, St. Thomas's Hospital.
- The London School of Occupational Therapy.
- The Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Oxford.
- York Clinic, Guy's Hospital.
- The Royal School of Needlework.

On 28th September 1949, parents and friends of the students and other interested people were invited to an Open Day. Students demonstrated the various crafts they had been taught and an exhibition of their work was on view. The visitors were entertained to tea, and a display of Physical Training and Country Dancing was given by the patients.

In October 1949, about 24 students and two of the tutors from Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Oxford, visited the School. They were entertained to lunch and tea and shown round the Hospital.

Examination Results: The results of the Preliminary Examination were satisfactory; of the six full time students who entered, five passed all four papers, and one passed three papers out of four. Of the external students during the period under review,

3 passed the Preliminary Examination

3 passed the Intermediate Examination

This year has necessarily been one of planning and adjustment, and in this the students have taken an enthusiastic and helpful part. After each visit to other schools and Hospitals, discussions have taken place between the students and staff, in order to ascertain which points were of greatest interest to them, and how new ideas could be incorporated into the scheme of training so as to achieve the best possible standard in future years. Perhaps the greatest possible encouragement in this new venture was given by the students themselves when, having visited the two oldest and largest Occupational Therapy Training Schools in the country, they remarked that they were glad they had come to Botleys Park for their training.

Staff: Following the reorganisation of the Department, new staff were appointed as follows :

- 20. 9.48 Mrs. Chaplin, Assistant Physical Training Instructor.
- 27. 9.48 Miss Hanratty, Supervisor of Domestic Training.
- 27. 9.48 Mrs. Oliver, Supervisor of Gardening.
- 19.10.48 Miss Nicholson, Supervisor of Gardening.
- 25.10.48 Miss Messent, Supervisor of Physical Training.
- 23.11.48 Miss Edmondson, Senior Assistant Supervisor for the School of Occupational Therapy.

Subsequently, the following changes were made :

- 18. 5.49 Mrs. Chaplin left.
- 11.10.49 Miss Carroll appointed as Assistant Physical Training Instructor (part time).
- 22.12.49 Miss Carroll resigned owing to change of address. This post is now vacant.
- 30. 9.49 Mrs. Oliver resigned for domestic reasons.
- 31.10.49 Miss Stanley appointed as Supervisor of Gardening.
- 27. 7.49 Miss Morrill left in order to commence General Training. This post is still vacant.

Examinations and Qualifications:

Miss M. Jackson was accepted as a Member of the Association of Occupational Therapists in July 1949.

Miss E. V. Elmer passed the Preliminary Examination of the Association of Occupational Therapists in June 1949.

Miss E. Weaver passed the Preliminary Examination of the Association of Occupational Therapists in November 1948, and the Intermediate Examination in November 1949.

Employment Departments

After completion of their preliminary period of training in the Occupational Therapy Centres, patients are allocated to employment departments of the Hospital, where they undergo further training in preparation for outside daily work or licence to suitable employers. The various employment departments where this final training takes place, and the numbers of patients working there, are as follows :

Female Side

<i>Department</i>	<i>Average No. of Patients Employed</i>			
Laundry	52
Sewing Room	25
Kitchen	26
Nurses' Home and Nurses' Dining room	25
Wards	113

Male Side

<i>Department</i>	<i>Average No. of Patients Employed</i>			
Farm and Garden	80
Tailoring	8
Boot repairing	8
Printing	3
Upholstery	1
Stores	2
Wards	78

Rewards for Good Conduct and Progress

Closely integrated with the system of training is one of incentive to good behaviour by the award of privileges. Visible badges marking stages of progress are awarded periodically. At the end of 1949, 77 male and 54 female patients wore blue badges indicating "inside" parole, and 75 male and 14 female patients wore red badges entitling them to "outside" parole. In addition, tokens exchangeable in the Patients' Canteen for goods, or cash in certain cases, up to 5/- were given to all deserving patients.

Recreation

Mixed dances for high grade adults were held on Monday afternoons in the Recreation Hall, except in the summer, when they were occasionally held on the green opposite the lake and were much enjoyed. Mixed dancing for lower grade adults and children was held on Friday afternoons.

Cinema performances on Thursday afternoons in the Recreation Hall.

16 m.m. films were shown to lower grade patients at Murray House and School Children once a week.

Occasional Concerts were given to the patients on Tuesday or Saturday evenings.

The Annual Fancy Dress Dance was held on Monday, 24th January, 1949 (high grades) and Friday, 28th January, 1949 (lower grades).

The Annual Fete and Sports Day was held on 15th July, 1948, and 21st July, 1949. An exhibition of Physical Training was given by both boys and girls at the Fete in 1949, and their smart appearance was noted by all visitors.

Netball was played by female adults during the summer months.

Parties of patients accompanied by staff continued regular country walks.

Football in winter and cricket in summer were played by organised teams on the newly opened recreation field on the far side of the lake, and matches were arranged with teams of patients from other Hospitals.

Resocialisation of Patients

As there are over 600 patients of feeble minded grade in the Hospital who, after adequate training and stabilisation may ultimately be returned to the community to become useful citizens once more, the Psychiatric Social Worker's Department, which deals with that aspect of rehabilitation, assumes an importance equal to that of any major department of the Hospital. The period of transition from Colony life to work outside the Institution is a very trying one for the average defective. Many would inevitably fail to adapt themselves to outside conditions were it not for the friendly and sympathetic help received from the Psychiatric Social Workers. Indeed, the resocialisation of large numbers of defectives would be quite impossible without the aid of a well-organised and efficient Psychiatric Social Workers' Department, full details of which are given separately in Miss Frankland's report.

Patients on licence to the care of parents, relatives, etc.: This includes all patients on licence outside the Psychiatric Social Worker's scheme of employment.

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
No. on licence on 5.7.48	39	23	62
Royal Hostel patients added on 11.11.48 ...	7	0	7
	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 69
New licences granted between 5.7.48 and 31.12.49	23	18	41
	<hr/> 69	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 110
Recalled from licence between 5.7.48 and 31.12.49	13	15	28
	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 82
Discharged from Books while on licence ...	12	4	16
	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 66
Transferred to employment on the Psychiatric Social Worker's Scheme	0	1	1
	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 65

13 male and 15 female licences were cancelled between 5.7.48 and 31.12.49 for the following reasons :

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
Difficult to manage at home	7	3	10
Wandering away from home	0	2	2
In moral danger*	0	2	2
Indecent assault	2	0	2
Mental breakdown	0	1	1
Physically sick	0	2	2
Illness of responsible relative	1	1	2
Death of responsible relative	2	1	3
Unsatisfactory living conditions	1	2	3
Parents wished for further Institutional training for the patient	0	1	1
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 28

* 1 pregnancy; 1 miscarriage.

Nursing Staff

On the Male side, though we have not as yet been able to attain our establishment strength, the position is more satisfactory. On the Female side, however, very little improvement in numbers

has occurred. We count ourselves fortunate in having been able to repair the waste, and in engaging Ward Orderlies and part-time Nurses. This has allowed Student Nurses to be released for lectures and demonstrations. In this respect, the most important step forward has been the opening of the Preliminary Training School on 22nd June, 1949, with 3 female and 3 male students. Another important feature of training is that for from 2 to 4 weeks, as necessary, the students are given a modified block before the examinations and it is interesting and gratifying to note the examination results :

State Examination

February 1949

Preliminary: Part I and II: 5 entered, 4 passed Part I and 11, 1 failed Part I and passed Part II.
Part I only: 3 entered, 1 passed, 2 failed.

Final: 1 entered, 1 passed.

June 1949

Preliminary: Part I and II: 3 entered, 3 passed.
Part I only: 4 entered, 3 passed.

Final: No entries.

October 1949

Preliminary: Part I and II: 6 entered, 3 passed Part I and II.
3 passed Part II only.
Part I only: 2 entered, 1 passed, 1 failed.
Part II only: 1 entered, 1 failed.

Final: No entries.

R.M.P.A. Examination

May 1949

Preliminary: 1 entered, 1 failed.

Final: 6 entered, 6 passed (2 distinctions).

November 1949

Preliminary: 1 entered, 1 passed.

Final: 2 entered, 2 passed.

On the Female side, up to and including the grade of Ward Sister, 34 have been engaged, and 31 have left. Of these, 9 left to be

married, 7 returning as Part-time Sisters or Nurses. With the opening of Sherborne House Hostel, Basingstoke, a Ward Sister and a Deputy Ward Sister were promoted and transferred to Basingstoke. Taking the small boys over from the male side has made a further demand upon the staff. On December 31st, 1949, there were 74 vacancies, which is off-set by 32 part-time nurses, mostly serving 30 hours per week. Ward Orderlies, of whom we have 15, have relieved the nurses of much of the menial work; 5 of these are resident and work the same hours of duty as the nurses. Vacancies in this grade number 21.

Despite the shortage, the high standard of nursing has been well maintained.

Religious Instruction

Church of England: The large majority of patients are of this faith, and their religious needs are attended to by our whole time Chaplain, the Reverend L. Manifold Gorrie, who brings to his work a wealth of sympathy and understanding of great help in the moral and spiritual training which the high grade defective often needs. His report is appended.

Free Church: The Reverend A. W. Austin gives one service per month in the Recreation Hall, an occasional week-day service, and visits the patients.

Roman Catholic: Services are held every Sunday morning. Frequent visits are paid to Roman Catholic patients, and Confessions arranged from time to time.

Hospital Library

Mrs. Field was appointed as Part-time Librarian on 16th December 1948, in place of Mrs. Benjamin. The Library continues to be well used by both patients and staff.

Research Work

At the request of Dr. W. Charles Cockburn, of the Central Public Health Laboratory, Hendon, observations were made upon the comparative effect and value of Whooping Cough vaccines. The results were felt to be most encouraging, but further trial will be necessary before definite conclusions are drawn with regard to the prophylactic value of this vaccine.

Electric Convulsion Therapy

Experience during 1946 and 1947 showed that this mode of therapy had but limited application in Mental Deficiency with overlying psychoses. No doubt this is because the majority of psychoses encountered are of the schizophrenic type, which would be expected

to benefit more from Insulin Coma Therapy and which in any case have been present for a considerable time. So far, it has not been considered justifiable to organise an Insulin Coma Therapy unit, as this requires more staff than could be spared for special training during the period covered by this report. Further consideration is, however, being given to the matter and a decision will rest upon the availability of suitable staff. Urgent cases, failing to benefit from E.C.T. can, of course, be transferred to the nearest Mental Hospital, but this will increase the burden, already heavy, on the Insulin Units of the Mental Hospital. A small, efficient unit at a large Mental Deficiency Hospital may do much good in high grade defectives who might otherwise fail to be resocialised.

In the few cases dealt with by E.C.T. showing psychotic symptoms of the affective (depressed) order, benefit has been noted, and staff welcome the treatment, since a few very difficult patients become more manageable. During the period covered by this report, 18 cases have received treatment.

Consultants

Both patients and staff continue to benefit considerably from the advice given by Consultant Physicians and Surgeons. Fifty-eight operations have been performed on patients during the period of this report. The total number of consultations is 530, of which 450 concern new cases, the remainder being visits to observe progress. Thirty-two members of the staff have been presented for consultation also, but as a general rule, members of the staff attend Out Patient Departments at St. Peter's Hospital or are admitted there for operation or in-patient treatment.

Our thanks are due to the Medical Superintendent of St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, and to all those members of his staff, both medical and nursing, who have rendered such willing and valuable help in urgent and difficult cases.

During the period, the Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. G. M. Muller, F.R.C.S., performed 40 operations, a few of them of a minor character, on patients of the Colony, and was further consulted in 241 cases amongst patients and 17 cases amongst staff.

The Consulting Surgeon, Mr. T. W. Mimpriss, M.S., F.R.C.S., has operated on 7 patients and advised in 29 cases. In the occasional unavoidable absence of Mr. Mimpriss, Mr. Murray T. Pheils, F.R.C.S., and Mr. Bruce W. T. Pender, F.R.C.S., of St. Peter's Hospital staff have kindly advised or operated.

Mr. D. W. Bawtree, F.R.C.S.E., Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant, has performed 9 operations and advised in 99 cases. He has also advised on 4 members of the staff.

Dr. I. A. Aubrey, M.B.E., M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., Consulting Ophthalmologist, advised in 23 cases,

prescribing glasses in 12 of these. Owing to Dr. Aubrey's unfortunate and serious illness, other Ophthalmologists have had to be called upon in the capacity of locum tenens. Of these, Dr. Ralph G. Smith has usually been available and he has advised in 67 cases, prescribing glasses in 43 of these. In Dr. Smith's absence, Mr. W. M. de C. Boxill has advised in 6 cases and has performed two minor operations. Dr. G. F. Crickmay has advised in 3 cases. The total number of ophthalmic cases dealt with has therefore been 101, glasses being prescribed in 55 of these.

Dr. H. K. Goadby, M.D., F.R.C.P., Consulting Physician, has advised in four cases.

Dr. David Kendall, M.D., M.R.C.P., Consulting Neurologist, has advised in 18 cases, performing ventriculography in one of these.

Dr. H. J. Wallace, M.D., M.R.C.P., Consulting Dermatologist, has advised in 35 cases.

Mr. F. H. H. Finlaison, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G., Consulting Gynaecologist, has advised in seven cases.

General anaesthetics for major operations are given by specialist Anaesthetists. Dr. F. G. Etheridge, B.M., B.Ch., D.A., Consultant Anaesthetist to St. Peter's Hospital, is but rarely available, and calls have accordingly been made on Dr. A. Barnsley, M.D., D.A. (21), Dr. A. W. Hardie (11), Dr. Eileen McC. Gibson (5) and Dr. S. G. de Clive Lowe (2).

The Dental Surgeons, Mr. J. Murray Bruce, L.D.S., and Mrs. Murray Bruce, L.D.S., have continued to hold clinics twice a week throughout the period, and between them they have covered a great volume of work, inspections, fillings and extractions, scaling and denture work.

Infectious Diseases

During the period of this report, the patients of the Colony suffered, in common with the general public, the attack of upper respiratory infection, probably of virus origin, which involved the country as a whole during the period March to May 1949. At one time, over 300 patients were in bed under treatment. No part of the Colony really escaped this infection, and the annexe at Murray House, over a mile distant, was affected just as severely as the main Colony. There were no deaths that could be attributed directly to the disease. Seven cases of bronchopneumonia were recorded during the period of the outbreak, and of these, one—a microcephalic idiot of under two years of age—died.

It is of some interest that there was a concurrent outbreak of Mumps, though the latter had commenced somewhat earlier. However, there seemed to be no particular relation between the two infections. There were 109 cases of Mumps.

Other infections which were of numerical significance during the period of the report are :

Chickenpox	...	...	29 cases
Bronchopneumonia	...	...	28 cases
Dysentery	...	...	25 cases
Those of less significance were :			
Whooping Cough	...	...	10 cases
Erysipelas	...	...	8 cases
Measles	...	...	6 cases
Scarlet Fever	...	...	5 cases
Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	5 cases
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			4 cases
Diphtheria	...	...	2 cases

The number of cases and the variety of bodily diseases illustrates that the amount of this side of general medical experience obtainable in a Colony for Mental Defectives is not to be despised.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Four cases.

Two of these cases concerned members of the staff who were found to have active tuberculosis on original examination. Both of these nurses, one female and one male, were transferred to sanatoria, and will not be further employed. The female nurse is convalescent and recently returned home.

One case, a female mongolian imbecile of 8 years, showed signs and symptoms ten months after admission and died one month after the onset. The remaining case is becoming quiescent.

Diphtheria : Two cases.

One case concerned a young boy who had been admitted a month earlier from another institution. On enquiry, it was found that he had never been immunised. Immunisation has been practised strictly for some years, and diphtheria is now a rare disease amongst Botleys Park patients. The other case concerned a member of the Occupational Therapy staff. This young woman had not been immunised. As many as possible of those patients, together with her own relatives, who were likely to have been in recent contact with her were examined and swabbed. So far, no obvious carrier has come to light.

Deaths

14 male patients and 16 female patients died during the period under review.

<i>Cause of Death</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	10	8	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0	2	2
Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	0	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	0	4	4
All other causes	...	...	...	2	2	4
Accident	...	...	...	1	0	1
				—	—	—
				14	16	30
				—	—	—

Changes in Medical Staff

The Regional Hospital Board has recently approved the following establishment for the Hospital :

Consultants	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Senior Hospital Medical Officers or Senior Registrars	...						3
Registrars or Junior Hospital Medical Officers	...						4
							<hr/>
					Total	...	9
							<hr/>

The process of fitting the present medical staff into this establishment and of appointing others to fill vacancies was not completed by the end of December 1949, when there were three vacant posts.

The following changes in Medical Staff took place during the period under review :

Dr. C. K. J. Vautier acted as Locum Tenens Medical Officer from 20.7.48 to 19.10.48.

Dr. Christopher Conran, Assistant Medical Officer, terminated his appointment on 26.12.48.

Dr. L. G. W. J. Hannah, Registrar, terminated his appointment on 31.12.48.

Dr. Ronald Frank Brooks was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer on 11.1.49 and left on 31.3.49.

Dr. Frances Minogue was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer on 1.2.49 and left on 6.8.49.

Dr. K. Bobath, Assistant Medical Officer, terminated his appointment on 31.1.49.

Dr. D. H. D. Paine was appointed as Physician on 7.3.49.

Dr. J. N. Badham was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer on 8.5.49 and left on 9.8.49.

Dr. F. R. Thornton acted as Locum Tenens Medical Officer from 22.8.49 to 19.9.49.

Dr. D. S. Sharpe was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer on 31.8.49.

Dr. G. Maher was appointed as Locum Tenens Medical Officer on 3.12.49.

Laboratory and X-ray Department

The following work has been carried out in the Laboratory and X-ray Departments during the period under review :

LABORATORY

				<i>July to Dec. 1948</i>	<i>Jan. to June 1949</i>	<i>June to Dec. 1949</i>
Blood Counts	...	...	...	27	30	13
Blood H.B.	...	...	...	108	44	6
Blood B.S.R.	...	...	...	269	155	63
Blood Culture	...	...	...	0	3	2
Blood Urea	...	...	...	3	7	6
Blood Calcium	...	...	...	0	7	5
Blood Sugar	...	...	...	0	1	2
Blood Widal	...	...	...	27	8	21
Blood Van Den Bergh	...	...	...	2	2	1
Blood Fragility	...	...	...	3	1	2
Blood Paul Bunnell	...	...	...	2	3	1
Blood Wassermann	...	...	...	463	106	0
Faeces, B. Dysentery	...	...	...	297	479	284
Faeces, T.B.	...	...	...	31	27	16
Faeces, Parasites	...	...	...	16	8	2
Resting Juice, T.B.	...	...	...	3	4	6
Fractional Test Meal	...	...	...	0	2	1
Throat Swabs	...	...	...	62	19	108
G.C. Swabs	...	...	...	16	2	4
Faecal Fats	...	...	...	5	2	3
General Urines	...	...	...	381	436	281
Urine Urea	...	...	...	10	8	12
Urine Phenyl Pyruvic Acid	...	...	...	0	1	883
C.S.F.	...	...	...	7	2	1
Blocks for Histology (new)	...	...	...	0	3	40
Post mortems	...	...	...	10	9	6
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	1742	1369	1769
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

				<i>July to Dec. 1948</i>	<i>Jan. to June 1949</i>	<i>June to Dec. 1949</i>
Chest X-rays, Staff	...	...	...	140	138	151
Chest X-rays, Patients	...	...	...	166	472	170
Patients' General X-rays	...	...	...	240	883	229
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	546	1493	550
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

PHOTOGRAPHY

Patients' Photographs (Four prints of each case, AP and Lat.)			
July to December 1948	...	...	56
January to June 1949	...	...	150
July to December 1949	...	...	171
			<hr/>
			377
Special Photography	...	...	41
			<hr/>
Total	...		418
			<hr/>

Visits of note

The Commissioners of the Board of Control visited the Hospital on 19th and 20th September 1949.

Several groups of people interested in the work of the Hospital were conducted round and allowed to see various aspects of training and rehabilitation of patients. The following paid visits during the period under review :

Dr. Kennedy, Medical Superintendent of Lingfield Epileptic Colony on 10.8.48.

Groups of Students from the Royal College of Nursing on 10.9.48, 12.1.49 and 27.4.49.

Miss Davidson, Occupation Centres Organiser of the Middlesex County Council, on 16.9.48.

The Headmistress of Gosden House School on 3.11.48.

The Matron of Harmston Hall, Colony, Lincolnshire, on 1.2.49.

Members of the Woking and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain on 25.5.49.

Student Health Visitors of Surrey County Council on 11.5.49 and 19.10.49.

Four Members of the Western Regional Hospital Board of Scotland on 10.8.49.

The Hospital Management Committee and Principal Officers of Royal Earlswood Institution on 10.8.49.

The Physician Superintendent, Matron and Secretary of Darenth Park Colony, and the Physician Superintendents and Matrons of Netherne Hospital and Holloway Sanatorium on 11.10.49.

Four Medical Officers of the Medical Division, Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, on 10.10.49.

Dr. Taylar, Medical Superintendent of the Middlesex Colony, Shenley, on 21.10.49.

The Medical Superintendent and Chairman of South Ockendon Colony on 27.10.49.

Students of the Dorset House School of Occupational Therapy, Oxford, on 28.10.49.

The Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Northern Ireland Hospital Authority and the Medical Officer of Health for Northern Ireland on 19.11.49.

The Rotary Club of Chertsey on 23.11.49.

These visits have encouraged a healthy form of interest by the public in the work of the Hospital, and have tended to lessen prejudice against mental hospitals and mental disease.

It is with much pleasure that I record the kindness of a group of residents of Ottershaw and surrounding districts in organising last Christmas a collection on behalf of patients without relatives. About £100 was collected, and Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to make a substantial contribution. The money was expended on Christmas gifts which were distributed by representatives of the group on Christmas Eve in the Recreation Hall, and this was followed by carols sung by the Ottershaw Church Guild. Many local residents attended. Such interest in the patients of the Hospital by local residents is very much appreciated and is to be encouraged.

Conclusion

July 5th, 1948, was the appointed day when Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Institutions were transferred from County and County Borough Councils to the Minister of Health. The Health Service Act had become law and many Statutory Orders were to be issued. Large numbers of Medical, Nursing and Clerical and ancillary staff found themselves officers of Regional Boards overnight, and working for new Hospital Management Committees appointed by Regional Boards, the members of which had themselves been appointed by the Minister of Health. It is a cause for wonderment that so vast a change took place with so little friction and with so much good will. In this Hospital the work has gone on uninterruptedly. Many changes have taken place, and much useful work has been accomplished. The standard of work has improved, and the reputation of the Hospital stands higher than ever. This satisfactory state of affairs is in no small measure attributable to the untiring efforts made by my Medical Colleagues, particularly my Deputy, Dr. D. Magrath, to the Secretary, Matron, Chief Male Nurse, Psychiatric Social Worker and all other heads of departments, officers and servants, to all of whom I am deeply indebted, and to whom my thanks are due.

My thanks are also due to you, Mr. Chairman, and all members of the Hospital Management Committee for your unfailing support and encouragement at all times.

K. PADDLE,

Physician Superintendent.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER'S REPORT

FROM

5th JULY, 1948 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1949

Until the 5th July, 1948, the function of the Psychiatric Social Worker's Department had been almost exclusively that of placing trained and stabilized patients into suitable employment direct from the Institution, and the after-care of these patients to the time when they were considered to be fit for discharge from the M.D. Acts.

With the inception of the National Health Service, the Ministry of Health recommended that where a Social Worker's Department existed in a hospital, that department should, whenever possible, undertake visits and report on the home conditions of all patients resident in the hospital, when applications were made for discharge, licence and leave of absence.

To meet the greater demands on the services of the Department, together with the anticipated opening of Hostel branches annexed to the parent hospital, three Assistant Social Workers were appointed, who took up their duties in October, 1948. Subsequently all visits in respect of home conditions, within reasonable distance of the hospital, have been undertaken by the department. The widening scope and importance of the work carried out by the staff is illustrated by the analysed list of visits made since 5th July, 1948.

To patients on licence	...	...	...	...	652
To patients in daily work	...	...	...	...	220
To prospective employers	...	...	...	...	73
Patients taken to employment	...	...	...	...	50
To prospective lodgings	...	...	...	...	15
In respect of home conditions for licence	...	...	...	...	50
In respect of home conditions for discharge	...	...	...	...	24
In respect of home conditions for leave	...	...	...	...	655
In respect of home conditions for Section 11	...	...	...	...	504
With patients to visit relatives	...	...	...	...	21
In respect of Family Histories	...	...	...	...	8
Other visits	...	...	...	...	107
					<hr/> 2,379 <hr/>

In addition, the staff took two-hundred and seventeen patients to do their shopping; did shopping for a further sixty-one patients; made twenty-one visits to Brighton escorting patients to and from their holidays and supervised holidays at Hostels for six weeks.

But because Botleys Park is a Hospital and not a custodial institution only, and aims to train and stabilize all high grade patients with no grave anti-social tendencies and send them out in

the community to earn their living under sheltered conditions, the work of the resocialization of these patients remains the department's most important function.

**BOTLEYS PARK
LICENCE**

There were on the 5th July, 1948, ten men and sixty-seven girls on licence in resident service and on 31st December, 1949, fifteen men and sixty-eight girls. The changes which have taken place are shown in the following tables :

	M	F	T	M	F	T
Patients on licence at 5.7.48						
in resident service ...	10	67	77			
Patients sent out between						
5.7.48 and 31.12.49 ...	10	38	48			
<hr/>						
Patients on licence sometime						
between 5.7.48 and						
31.12.49				20	105	125
Patients returned to Botleys						
Park	5	33	38			
Patients discharged from the						
M.D. Acts	0	4	4			
<hr/>						
				5	37	42
<hr/>						
Patients on licence on 1.1.50				15	68	83
<hr/>						

Patients were returned for various reasons :

	M	F	T
Promotion :			
To other employment	—	5	5
To licence to relatives	—	1	1
Sickness :			
Physical	—	8	8
Mental	—	2	2
Conduct :			
In moral danger	—	2	2
Stealing	—	2	2
Deterioration in work	4	3	7
Unhappy, unsuitable and in need of			
further training	—	6	6
Changed conditions :			
Employer left district	—	2	2
No sleeping accommodation	1	2	3
<hr/>			
	5	33	38
<hr/>			

Returns :

Close co-operation is maintained between the employers and the department and any threat of misconduct is usually dealt with before there are any serious results. It will be noted that although seventeen returns from licence were for difficult conduct, two only were for moral danger, and of these, one was a threatened danger from an undesirable relative and the other was proved to be nothing more than an incident imagined by the patient.

Discharges :

It always gives satisfaction to include discharges in the report of the department's work.

The four girls who have earned their discharge since 5th July, 1948, justify the scheme of resocialization. Before admission, they had all lived in bad homes and had sordid histories of undesirable conduct. Yet they have proved that the average feeble-minded patient, if given a period of progressive training in the hospital, followed by suitable employment in the right environment, with adequate after-care, can become economically independent and socially acceptable members of society, managing their own affairs satisfactorily.

DAILY WORKERS

Daily work continues to play an important and constructive part in the scheme of resocialization and the progress it continues to make can be reviewed with some satisfaction.

Since 5th July, sixteen girls and twenty-four boys have been placed in employment in a daily capacity and services terminated for fifteen girls and twenty-four boys.

The changes which have taken place are shown as follows :

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
Patients in daily work at 5.7.48	34	8	42
Placed out between 5.7.48 and 31.12.49 ...	24	16	40
<hr/>			
In daily work sometime during the period under review	58	24	82
<hr/>			

Of these, services were terminated as follows :

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
Promotion :			
To resident service	5	8	13
To licence to relatives	2	—	2
Transferred to the Royal Hostel	4	—	4

Sickness :

						<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
Physical	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Conduct :								
Stealing	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Instability	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Planning to abscond	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Moral danger	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Insolence	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Dis-satisfied	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
Incompetent	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Changed conditions :								
Services no longer required	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Other reasons :								
Too old	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
						24	15	39

ROYAL HOSTEL ELSTEAD

The Royal Hostel, for high grade men, became ancillary to Botleys Park in November 1948, but the supervision of patients by the department commenced on the 5th July, 1948, when the Royal Hostel came under the jurisdiction of the Botleys Park Hospital Management Committee.

There were at that time twenty-two men in daily work, thirty-three in resident service and fourteen in lodgings on licence, and on 31st December, 1949, there were seventeen in daily work, fourteen in resident service and one on licence in lodgings.

The following table shows the changes which have taken place :

	<i>Licence</i>	<i>Lodgings</i>	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Total</i>
On 1.11.48 there were ...	33	14	22	69
Placed between 1.11.48 and 31.12.49	—	1	12	13
<hr/>				
Patients in work sometime between these dates ...	33	15	34	82
Terminated for reasons given below	19	14	17	50
<hr/>				
On 31.12.49 there were ...	14	1	17	32

LICENCE

Reasons for terminating were as follows :

Conduct :

Stealing	2
Insolent and incompetent	3
Associating with women	3
Absconded	1

Other reasons :

Physical sickness	2
Services no longer required	2
Too young (aged between 16 and 17 years)	2
Bad living conditions	1
Unhappy and discontented	1

17

All these men were admitted to Botleys Park for a further period of training and by the end of the year, one had been licenced to his relatives, one was on licence in resident service, and a third was in daily work direct from the hospital.

In addition, two men earned their discharge from the M.D. Acts.

LODGINGS

Reasons for terminating were as follows :

Conduct :

Out of control, abusive and lazy	1	} Returned to Botleys Park for a further period of training.
Threatening violence to his step-father	1	
Mixing with bad company	2	
Abnormal sexual behaviour	1	
Absconded	1	Found at home and licenced to Mother.

Other reasons :

Bad living conditions ...	6	Transferred to daily work direct from the Hostel.
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12

Two men were discharged from the M.D. Acts.

DAILY WORKERS

Reasons for terminating were as follows :

Promotion :

To licence to relatives ...	1
To lodgings on licence ...	1

Conduct :

Absconded	1	Returned to Botleys Park. Later sent to a Hospital near home.
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Insolence and poor work ...	3	} Returned to Botleys Park for further training.
Abnormal sexual behaviour	1	

Sickness :

Physical	1	} Returned to Botleys Park for medical treatment.
Mental	1	

Other reasons :

Too slow	1	Transferred to more suitable work.
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Too old	1	} Returned to Botleys Park for further training.
Too young (all under 20 years of age and incompetent)	5	

—
16
—

One man was discharged from the M.D. Acts.

SHERBORNE HOUSE BASINGSTOKE

Sherborne House was opened as a Hostel for girls in November, 1949.

It is a pleasantly situated, well appointed house standing in its own grounds about ten minutes walk from the town, offering both living and training facilities comparable to those found in many schools, yet not erring on the side of indulgence. Here twenty high grade girls will receive a further step in the training already given at Botleys Park, preparing them to take their place in the community as well trained and stabilized workers. A comprehensive scheme of training has been drawn up covering all aspects of domestic work, including household shopping. The work will be

supervised individually, controls gradually lessened, and more opportunity given the girls to plan and use their leisure wisely.

This "half-way house" between life in the Institution and community has been a long felt need in the scheme of resocialization of the patients and its successful development and usefulness is anticipated with satisfaction.

SHOPPING

The supervision of the personal shopping of the patients continues to make exacting demands upon the staff. Since the 5th July, 1948, two-hundred and seventeen patients have been individually taught how to spend wisely, dress becomingly and plan their wardrobes with a sense of proportion. The results of the patience and energy spent on this aspect of resocialization is, however, rewarding. Both boys and girls are smartly and neatly dressed, but without ostentation.

WAGES

Wages vary from £4 10s. per week for the high grade boys from the Royal Hostel employed at trade union rates to £1 per week for the lower grade boys and girls in simple domestic or gardening jobs; pocket money is graded accordingly. A proportion of the wages is saved in the patient's own name for clothing, holidays, bicycles, watches, wireless sets, etc., which they are allowed to buy, within reason, as an incentive and reward for good work and conduct.

Thirteen girls on licence in resident service manage their own affairs, savings and spending money. They have earned this privilege by progressive stages of lessening controls, greater trust and an improved sense of judgment and planning.

PAROLE

All patients in daily work and those undergoing training in the Hostels are allowed parole once each week. They go in selected groups to the neighbouring towns, visit the cinema and football matches, have tea and do shopping. Boys and girls are not, of course, allowed out on the same day.

GOOD COMPANIONS CLUB

In July, 1948, the Club was given a room in the annexe to the Administration Block for their own use. It was fitted with easy

chairs and made to look bright and comfortable. The members later bought their own wireless set. Here the girls meet when they are off duty on Monday and Thursday afternoons. There is a rota for tea duty and to clear up afterwards.

This opportunity for regular meetings is of immense value to the girls and the staff, who mix freely and get to know each better than is possible when visits are made at their place of employment. From unobtrusive observations made at Club time, signs of unhappiness, discontent, ill health and loss of confidence have been noted and dealt with before serious results could arise.

Fifty-two members of the Club and five staff and guests went to see "Annie Get Your Gun" at the Coliseum, London, in January, 1949. Even with such a large party, in entirely fresh surroundings, there was no confusion, every detail being carried out with the minimum amount of direction.

HOLIDAYS

Holidays at the sea are arranged annually for patients with no homes of their own to go to.

In the two summers under review, a total of four-hundred and three patients spent holidays at Brighton, Bognor and Walmer.

At Brighton the high grade stabilized girls stay with foster-mothers, who accept them as one of the family and take an interest in their general welfare in addition to giving them supervision during their fortnights holiday. It gives satisfaction to report that during the four years the girls have been enjoying this type of holiday, not one has caused a moments anxiety, a record of behaviour which is a credit to the care given them by their foster-mothers and an indication of the patient's greater stability of character.

The holidays at Bognor and Walmer have also proved highly successful and enjoyable. The patients go in groups of thirty-two to Bognor and twenty to Walmer to Hostels owned by the National Association of Mental Health. They are pleasant houses, comfortably furnished and admirably situated near the sea, shops and cinemas. Here patients are supervised by their own staff and this type of holiday has been found best suited to the needs of all the boys and of those girls who have not yet reached the point when they can be allowed the greater freedom of holidays at Brighton.

All patients in work pay for their holidays from their savings. In addition, selected patients who are reaching the end of their training in the Hospital, are included in these holidays at the Hostels as a reward for good work and conduct, a further test of their sense of responsibility, and their re-action to the greater freedom which these holidays afford. The expenses of these patients are paid by the Hospital Management Committee.

STAFF

Miss P. Bale resigned her temporary appointment in September, 1948, to enter the London School of Economics to study for a Social Science Diploma.

Miss M. Humphreys, Miss G. Bainbridge and Miss M. Clack, took up their duties as Social Workers in October, 1948. They have worked well, and the smooth development of the department is due to their loyal and efficient team work, together with the high standard of work maintained by Miss J. Bridport, Clerk. Their services are much appreciated.

As the department develops, its value increases correspondingly.

Visits made in respect of home conditions are making clear to relatives the aims of the hospital in relation to their own child and a friendly and co-operative attitude has been built up in almost every case. These visits also make available for any member of the hospital staff a personal knowledge of the home environment of the patients, and the patients themselves benefit when they know their homes have been visited.

The work of resocialization is, however, the most satisfying of any under the M.D. Acts. The Hostels are now the link between life in the hospital and the community. They test the patients' ability to adjust themselves to more normal conditions before they are granted the greater freedom of licence.

The benefits of licence have long been recognized. Economically every patient placed on licence ceases to be chargeable to public funds and makes available, without capital cost, a bed for another patient needing care and training.

It rewards the hospital staff for the unstinted efforts which they have made to train and stabilize the patients, but it is to the patients themselves that the greatest benefits are given. To those in the Hospital, it offers a hope of a return to the community, while to those on licence it gives an opportunity of taking their place again in the outside world as socially acceptable individuals, leading simple, uneventful and happy lives, providing always that they are placed in an environment best suited to their personality and given the necessary help and guidance by an adequate scheme of after care.

H. FRANKLAND,

15th February, 1950.

Psychiatric Social Worker.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

Strictly speaking, this can hardly be called an Annual Report as the period under review extends from July 1948, when the Health Services came into being, until the end of December 1949, and the Report must, of necessity, cover the activities of seventeen months instead of twelve.

Chapel Services

Holy Communion is celebrated each Sunday at 8 a.m. and on Christmas Day, Ash Wednesday and certain Saints Days at suitable times. Two Sundays are allotted to the Male patients and two to the Female patients. This arrangement enables each patient to make his or her communion once a month and is an improvement on the original arrangement of holding a service once every month in the Hall. The Chapel provides an atmosphere which, naturally, cannot be obtained in the Hall with its many secular associations and psychologically, this is an important consideration. The total number of communions made in the period covered by this Report comes to 1,341, which is most encouraging and works out at an average of from 18 to 20 communicants a Sunday. This average is high and compares very favourably with the communicating attendances in Churches outside. It should be remembered, also, that attendance at Communion is entirely voluntary. Since my last Report was written, I have started a Communion Service at Murray House once in every five Sundays. Previous to this, the Murray House communicants were brought down to the Colony.

Divine Services

These have been maintained regularly in the Colony and at Murray House. Mattins is sung in the Hall each Sunday at 10 a.m. and a short address given and a similar service follows at Murray House at 11.15 a.m. Special Services are held on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. I should like to record here an innovation which took place on Christmas Day 1949. Instead of the usual sung Mattins, the Service of Nine Lessons and Carols was held and proved a great success. The Nine Lessons were read by patients and staff in the following order: 1 The Chaplain, 2 Eva Bone, 3 Michael Withers, 4 Nurse Lacey, 5 Student Nurse Knight, 6 The Matron, 7 The Chief Male Nurse, 8 The Physician Superintendent, 9 The Chaplain. The usual Christmas Hymns were sung at the opening and closing of the service.

The Choir

Owing to transfers to Sherborne House and Elstead, we have lost a number of our best singers, both male and female. The vacancies have been filled but we have had to start almost from scratch again in the work of training. I hope, however, to get

the present choir up to standard before many months are over. I am thankful to say that the unsightly gowns which have been worn so long by the girls are being replaced by new ones made by Vanheems and the order for them has been placed. I should like to see the boys clothed in proper choir cassocks and surplices. It seems a pity this cannot be done.

Confirmation

I prepared and presented 49 candidates shortly after my being appointed to the Chaplaincy. It is usual to allow a year to lapse, at least, before commencing fresh classes. Towards the end of 1948 names were called for and 32 came forward. Classes were started early in 1949 and after careful teaching and preparation, the candidates were presented to Bishop Golding-Bird for the Laying on of Hands, in June of that year. An interesting experiment was made on this occasion, after discussion with the Physician Superintendent, the Matron, and the Vicar of Lyne, (Rev. H. St. J. Hodge). Fifteen of these candidates, all High Grade girls, were taken to the Parish Church of Holy Trinity, Lyne, on Whitsunday, June the 5th, 1949 and confirmed along with the Village candidates. It was felt that this would help the candidates to realize that they belonged to the wider fellowship of the Church outside and also enable the Village candidates and people to see what was being done in the Colony, not only from the religious but also from the social side. On July the 6th, 1949, Bishop Golding-Bird paid a special visit to the Colony and confirmed the rest of the candidates (14 girls and 2 boys) in the Chapel.

Chaplains' Advisory Committee

The Representative of the Regional Hospital Board, The Rev. Mr. Page, from Leatherhead, visited the Colony on the 28th July, 1949. After a session with the Chairman and the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee and the Deputy Superintendent (in the absence of the Physician Superintendent), Mr. Page met me and I took him round the Colony and explained the work of the Chaplain in a Hospital of this nature. A number of questions were asked, one in particular being whether such work could be done by a part-time Chaplain or whether a full-time Chaplain was necessary. I answered, that in a Hospital of this size, no part-time Chaplain could begin to touch the fringe of the work as it was important that the Chaplain should always be about and on the job and so get known and trusted by the patients. Without this, no real spiritual work could be done. He himself agreed with this but stated that the suggestion about part-time Chaplains had been put forward and he was anxious to find out the point of view of men on the spot.

Visiting

I endeavour to cover some part of the Colony each day and the Hospital Block every day. Some days the area covered is greater

than others. Much depends on the degree or depth of the contacts made. My job is to be on the look-out for any opportunity to help and lead and direct the patients in their spiritual relationships. Sometimes an opportunity is presented and one is able to do this by simple advice or instruction or by ironing out a tangle. Patients sometimes have strange ideas about their fitness for Confirmation or attending Holy Communion. This sort of thing takes time and cannot be accomplished in hurried visits. I believe it is important that the Chaplain should always be about, so that he can be seen and known by the patients and gradually come to win their trust and confidence. Once they realize, that so far as the Colony is concerned, he "belongs" his task becomes easier and more straightforward. The parents and relatives of the patients are contacted on Wednesdays and Sundays. In this, the Chaplain can act as a useful agent of the Physician Superintendent in finding out the reactions of parents towards what is being done for the children.

The Hostels

Regular visits have been paid to Sherborne House, Basingstoke, and Elstead. I found the boys and girls happily settled and am glad to report that in each place they are attending the Services in the Parish Church.

School

Classes are held each morning from Monday to Friday inclusive and simple religious instruction given, mostly in the form of Bible Stories, aided by Nelson's Old and New Testament Pictures, which the children love. The revision each morning before the new lesson is given shows that they remember most of what they have been taught previously.

Botleys Bulletin

As Secretary of the Literary Committee I am responsible for most of the work connected with the publication of the Official Organ of the Staff Club. I am glad to report that the Bulletin is now an established thing in the life of the Colony and is purchased, not only by the Staff but also by visiting parents and friends. It is, I believe, a useful piece of propaganda, both inside and outside the Colony.

I should like to say that I have now completed three years in this Chaplaincy and they have been very happy ones. I have had, all along, the greatest help and co-operation from the Physician Superintendent downwards, which has simplified my task and made it a real joy. I am grateful to the Committee for allowing me to reside in the Colony. It is certainly a great help to me on the job.

L. MANIFOLD GORRIE,

Chaplain

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN

Holy Mass has been said every Sunday at 8 a.m. On great Festivals which occur during the week, Holy Mass has been said at 6.30 a.m. This has been greatly appreciated by the large Catholic Staff of the Colony and of St. Peter's Hospital. Patients have been given the opportunity of interviewing the priest monthly. The Villas have been visited frequently and Holy Communion administered to those unable to leave the sick bay.

It has been long felt that a weekly evening instruction and service would be of great benefit to the patients. However, owing to the various activities which take place in the Hall, it is most difficult to find a place of assembly.

I was delightfully gratified to hear a suggestion that a building exclusively set aside for Divine Worship by Catholics would solve many difficulties.

I am deeply appreciative of the courtesy and consideration received at all times.

A. B. CONNOLLY,

27th March, 1950.

for R.C. Chaplain

REPORT OF THE FREE CHURCH CHAPLAIN

I have taken my share of the services on Sunday with Canon Gorrie and regularly met the Free Church patients for a talk and a service on a week day in the small chapel. The sick Free Church patients (low as it happens) have been visited and I have taken a general interest in the life and pastimes of the patients. Where I have known of Free Church members of the Staff I have contacted them and kept in touch.

A. W. AUSTIN,

24th March, 1950.

Free Church Chaplain

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, FINANCE AND SUPPLIES OFFICER

Administrative and Clerical

Prior to the "appointed day" Committee work, arrangements for Supplies, payment of accounts and all Ledger work was carried out by the appropriate departments of the Surrey County Council. With the introduction of the National Health Service Scheme it was necessary, therefore, to re-organise local arrangements to enable all such work to be carried out at the hospital. The staff concerned, although it meant taking greater responsibility, were pleased with the new arrangements because it gave more satisfaction, interest and scope for initiative to carry out the whole procedure than to pass the work on at some stage to a department outside the hospital. I would like to mention that the transfer was made very smoothly with the kind co-operation of the Clerk of the County Council, the County Treasurer, and the Chief Supplies Officer.

Finance

All accounts for the previous month are paid not later than the middle of the following month.

Books of Account are balanced quarterly so that the Committee can be informed, as frequently as possible, of the accurate financial position.

Ministry of Health Audit has taken place at intervals.

Staff Salaries, Wages, Superannuation, National Insurance, etc.

It will be appreciated that with the many salaries and wages awards and amendments, interpretations and application of Regulations regarding superannuation, P.A.Y.E. and insurance this department has been very fully occupied. From information received it appears that the responsibilities and work will increase in view of the proposed decentralisation of some of the work now carried out by the Superannuation Division of the Ministry of Health.

Patients Records and Patients Property

Statutory and other requirements in connection with records and returns regarding patients have, in the past two years, increased very considerably.

Under the heading "Patients Property" is included the income and expenditure records of patients who are in employment and also of income received from private and other sources and expenditure of patients some of whom may not be employed. The two sets of records have, of necessity, to be kept separately on a personal basis.

Supplies

With the exception of one or two items it has not been practicable to arrange contracts for supplies and with the approval of the Committee, commodities have been obtained, as required, on a quality, price and availability basis. Some items are, however, becoming more plentiful and it is hoped soon to arrange contracts wherever circumstances permit.

Stores and Allied Departments

The receipt and issue of supplies, care and management of stock is work of some magnitude in a hospital of this size with so many and varied activities.

In the Shoemakers' and Tailors' Shops the amount of repairs carried out has left little time for new work.

The Upholstery Department has mainly been occupied in the repair and reconditioning of ward furniture which, due to War conditions, had been neglected.

Printing needed has increased considerably since the "appointed day" and the department has been extremely busy.

Catering

The difficulties experienced in catering in the Botleys Park Kitchen for both Botleys Park Hospital and St. Peter's Hospital have been very much greater than during the War and before the administration of the two hospitals separated, but with co-operation on all sides the arrangements have worked with reasonable smoothness.

The kitchen was not planned for a general hospital where so many special and varied diets are required and a separate department, equipment and staff needed to cope with them. Furthermore the conveyance of meals over such a long distance between the kitchen and wards of St. Peter's Hospital is a problem which cannot be satisfactorily solved to ensure all the meals being served in an appetising manner.

Farm and Gardens

Dairy Herd. During the 18 months there was an average of 15 cows in milk with a daily average yield of 2.34 gallons.

The Committee participated in the National Milk Recording Scheme commencing on 19th June, 1949.

The old Shorthorn bull "Broadmoor Lad" was replaced in July, 1949 by "Yewden Dukedom" a Shorthorn calved in January, 1948.

Preliminary steps have been taken to up-grade the herd with a view to obtaining a Certificate of Attestation under the scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as early as possible.

Pigs. 10-14 week old pigs have been purchased regularly in

Guildford Market and when of medium size, slaughtered for use in the hospital.

Feeding has been very economical, waste from the Hospital being mainly used.

There were 60 stores remaining on 31st December, 1949.

Poultry. A lot of attention has been given to the Poultry Section with satisfactory results as far as egg supplies to the Hospital were concerned.

About 200 head remained on 31st December, 1949.

Cultivation and Crops. Some 110 acres have been under cultivation and 45 of pasture. Crops, in general, have been moderate and in some cases very disappointing owing to the exceptionally dry summer of 1949.

A spinney of $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres was cleared of tree stumps, levelled and ploughed and will be brought into cultivation in 1950.

Grounds. Considerable progress has been made in cleaning, levelling and lay-out of the grounds in the vicinity of the hospital buildings and it is hoped that during the coming year results will be apparent.

The Recreation Ground has received regular attention and treatment to get it satisfactorily established.

Structural and Engineering Maintenance, Additions, etc.

During the 18 months this report covers, these two departments have, between them, carried out approximately 10,000 maintenance repairs apart from routine maintenance work. In addition the following work has been carried out :

(a) Taking down at Murray House and re-erection of hut near lake for P.T. work.

(b) Erection of garage for hospital vehicles.

(c) Preparation of site and erection of extension office for Administrative and Clerical Staff.

(d) Installation of hot water services in 24 staff houses.

(e) Renewal of glasshouses at Gardens.

(f) Repairs and re-conditioning of the whole of the interior of two old cottages for staff use.

(g) Tiling of walls and general improvements to Dairy at Farm.

(h) Complete adaptations to Sherborne House, Basingstoke, for use as a patients' hostel.

(i) 25% of adaptations at Brook House, Addlestone, completed, for use as a patients' hostel.

(j) Adaptations at Royal Hostel, Elstead, commenced and approximately 10% of the work completed.

(k) Exterior re-decoration of the whole of the Nurses Home,

Botleys Park, and 30% interior decoration, also extensive major repairs carried out in connection with the subsidence of ceilings in the old part of the building.

(l) Interior re-decoration of Wards C.2 and M.9.

(m) Interior re-decoration of Medical Staff and Male and Female (Administrative) Nursing Staff Quarters.

Under this heading, mention should be made of the four new houses of the 18 originally planned, for staff being erected in Tringham Close, which should be completed in May, 1950, also the first part of the Murray House structural adaptations and renewal and improvement of engineering services there which should be completed during 1950 and provide additional accommodation for patients.

Replacement of defective boilers and general improvements to the heating, hot water, and steam supplies are in progress under the supervision of the Consulting Engineers. The scheme originally intended to be spread over three years will, owing to delivery delay, take considerably longer to complete. Total cost will be in the region of £25,000.

Fire Brigade

When the Chief Fireman, a whole time officer, left in May, 1949, to take up an appointment at another hospital, the Committee decided to discontinue this whole time appointment and instead to put the Brigade under the charge of the Hospital Engineer with the Assistant Engineer as Deputy Chief of the Fire Brigade. The new arrangement has worked very satisfactorily. All are part time members of the brigade drawn from the Hospital staff and constitution is :

Chief of Brigade (Hospital Engineer)
Deputy Chief (Assistant Engineer)
4 Leading Firemen and 15 Ordinary Firemen.

Weekly drill is carried out and outside normal working hours, i.e. night-time and week-ends there are two or three firemen as appropriate on duty at the fire-station ready to give immediate first-aid attention to any fire-call at Botleys Park or Murray House. Co-operation with the Surrey Fire Service is very cordial and happy.

General

I would like to express my appreciation of the very kind support given to me at all times by the Committee.

I would also like to thank the heads and staff of departments for which I am responsible for their loyal help and all other officers of the Hospital for their co-operation.

L. G. A. WILLIAMS,

29th March, 1950.

Secretary, Finance and Supplies Officer.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

There were 670 male and 615 female patients over sixteen and 155 males and 65 females under that age on the statutory books today. Patients absent on licence amounted to 154 (75 men and 79 women). There were 23 patients absent on leave and two more (male) patients without leave. There has been one admission under section 26 of the Criminal Justice Act 1948.

The present strength of the nursing staff available for the care of these patients is 97 men and 105 women; of the latter, 30 perform part-time duties only. Fifty of the men and 22 of the women are certificated or registered as mental nurses. We thought that the standard of nursing care on both sides of the hospital was a high one. The efforts of the Matron to increase the numbers of the female nursing staff are meeting with some success.

Accommodation for patients is still heavily taxed, although some relief will be afforded by the beds which will become available when the repairs to the North Ward in Murray House and to the East, West and Central Buildings there are completed; those to the North Ward are the only ones in progress at the moment. The modernisation of Summerfields and (probably) the rebuilding of the house adjoining it will provide a few beds for high grade boys. Dr. Paddle is proposing to remove the children at present cared for by male staff, in Ward M.9 to Ward C.3 where they will have female care. A number of elderly women will be moved to Ward M.9 where female staff will be employed in future. This appears to be a desirable arrangement. Sherborne House at Basingstoke which it is hoped to open as a hostel for 20 girls in October 1949 will also provide a means of freeing a number of beds in the Hospital itself. The Royal Hostel at Elstead near Godalming will also enable 20 boys to spend the last two or three months of their training under conditions which will accustom them to independence of hospital care, and will furnish an additional outlet for patients. The Hostel is now for legal and administration purposes a part of Botleys Park Hospital. One villa designed for 40 male low grade patients is still used by St. Peter's Hospital and temporary buildings of which are in the grounds of Botleys Park.

Occupational therapy is under the control of Miss Bushell on the female side and Mr. Platt on the male side. Miss Edmondson is in charge of the school of occupation therapy for students of both sexes. We saw a display of physical training by a number of high grade girls, trained and directed by a member of the League of Health and Beauty who is upon Miss Bushell's staff. We also saw a display by high grade boys under the instructor who is responsible

for physical training and the organising of games on the male side. Both of these displays were excellent, and we were very glad to hear that at least six groups of patients on either side are able each week to attend these classes which require much patience and skill on the part of the instructors.

There are a number of excellent workshops for occupational therapy on the male side but half of the modern building constructed for this purpose is still occupied by the dispensary of St. Peter's Hospital. It has therefore been necessary to establish a small additional centre in Murray House in unsuitable surroundings to enable more patients to obtain the training that they need. Occupational therapy workshops are of vital importance to a colony which can only discharge its patients if they have been trained to use their own resources and to earn their own living. It is wrong, in our opinion, that the space so urgently needed for this purpose should be occupied by a department of another hospital which could quite well be housed elsewhere.

The wards were in very good order and a great deal has been done by the female nurses to make the day-rooms bright and attractive. We discussed with Dr. Paddle the question of providing a locked compartment for external poisons in the ward medicine cupboards in addition to the existing locked compartment for internal poisons. The grounds on to which the male and female villas face at Botleys Park have been under cultivation but are to be regrassed: the appearance of the colony in this area will be greatly improved: the grounds elsewhere were very well kept.

The laundry deals with 27,000 ordinary articles and 8,000 foul ones per week. That part of it which is set aside for the washing of the latter is somewhat cramped and when opportunity offers it is to be expanded. The trip-guard on the single roller calender in the main laundry failed to work on the first application and was slow in stopping the machine when it did work: the matter is receiving attention.

The question of the steps to be taken in case of fire were discussed by us with Dr. Paddle and the Secretary. We were told that official advice has been received in the case of Murray House (where there are a number of helpless patients) and in the case of the Royal Hostel which is an old building with timber staircases, but of no great height.

A hairdressing room is to be provided for the female patients; this is an excellent means of building up the self-respect and pride in their personal appearance which so many patients lack at their first admission. One or two full length mirrors might be provided in the villas for high grade girls. The chiropodist who attends the hospital provides services which are not only greatly appreciated but which relieve the medical staff of much unnecessary work.

The clothing on both sides was neat and tidy. A thread marking machine has been acquired and the harmful and unsightly method of marking garments and linen by means of ink is to be gradually discontinued as new stock comes into use.

The Social Worker, Miss Frankland, has now three assistants. Her work, to which our colleagues referred last year, is expanding and the full and careful records which are kept are very valuable. One of us attended the social club which Miss Frankland has organised for the girls who go out to daily employment, and found it very interesting.

Among other forms of entertainment for patients river-trips in a steamer chartered for the occasion have proved most successful.

Special forms of treatment include electro-convulsions which are given to a few selected patients. We understand that it is hoped to introduce insulin therapy on both sides of the colony.

Since the date of the last visit 29 patients have died (11 males and 18 females). The principal causes of death were pneumonia (15), heart disease (4) and tuberculosis (4). An inquest was held in the case of a male patient who was found drowned in a bath at Murray House.

During the period under review 13 patients have sustained fractures. Falls or other accidental causes accounted for twelve of these injuries, while in the remaining case the patient concerned was struck by a fellow-patient. In addition a patient had two fingers crushed while feeding the calender in the laundry, and a patient sustained a rupture of an eye through being struck on the face with a flannel by another patient. All of the fractures were confirmed by X-ray examination.

In the same period, dysentery has attacked 21 male and 10 female patients, but no one remains under treatment for this disease. Other infectious diseases have included pneumonia (33), chicken-pox (29), measles (6), whooping-cough (10), mumps (109), erysipelas (4), impetigo (3) and scabies (8). One member of the staff contracted diphtheria.

Two female patients were notified as suffering from tuberculosis, and also two members of the staff (one of each sex). It may be mentioned, however, that both of these latter cases were found to be suffering from the disease on joining.

Twenty-one male and five female patients remain under treatment for tuberculosis. The male patients are treated at Murray House, and the female patients occupy the Tuberculosis Annexe to the Hospital Block. Masks are provided for the nurses in these units. The arrangements for sterilisation of crockery appeared to be satisfactory. We may, perhaps observe here that there are no refrigerators in these tuberculosis units or in the children's blocks.

The chests of all new admissions are X-rayed as well as those of members of the staff on joining, and the latter have a further X-ray at the end of a year's service.

The hospital laboratory staff carries out a number of routine tests on new admissions including the determination of the blood sedimentation rate and an examination of the intestinal contents for typhoid and dysentery organisms.

Dr. Paddle holds an out-patient clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, and out-patients are also seen at Botleys Park by appointment.

The hospital has a reputation for the high standard of care which it provides and for the enterprising character of its administration. We found that both had been well maintained.

Dr. Paddle has to assist him Dr. Magrath as Deputy Medical Superintendent, while Dr. O'Gorman, Dr. Paine, Dr. Burton and Dr. Sharpe are Assistant Physicians. We are indebted to Dr. Paddle and to the members of the staff who have given us valuable assistance in the course of our two days' visit.

H. R. GREEN, R. G. ANDERSON, A. J. CROZIER,

Commissioners and Inspector of the Board of Control.

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